Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed

1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:
Catch-In-Areas Main

1.2. Summary description of the data:
The Catch-In-Areas database integrates catch data from the Catch Accounting System (which has the spatial resolution of a NMFS Reporting Area) into a database that resolves the GIS data into polygons of approximately 7.5 km. In unrestricted outside waters, sixty four grid IDs fit inside one state statistical area. A state statistical area is = degree in latitude and one degree in longitude block. The 7.5 km grid size was picked for two reasons 1) we were likely to pick up at least one 30 minute VMS ping for a vessel running at fishing speed; and 2) the size (.125 degree latitude) is perfectly divisible in geographic coordinates so they fit perfectly inside a state statistical area. The grid polygons are often further divided into smaller polygons by the boundary of state statistical areas, the boundary of state and federal waters, or by the boundary of Steller sea lion critical habitat (broken out at 3, 6, 10, and 20 nautical miles from each of the 154 Steller sea lion rookeries and haulouts). Where confidentiality and mapping is an issue, seven-kilometer polygon are pre-coded for grouping into (3x3) 23km polygons. Each grid-id can queried individually or by sets of pre-coded attributes, such as reporting area and distance from Steller sea lion sites.

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?
Ongoing series of measurements

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:
2003 to Present

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:
W: -180, E: -129, N: 69, S: 47

1.6. Type(s) of data:
(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)
Document (digital)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)
Instrument: Catch Accounting Data with Spatial components
Platform: Catch Accounting Data with Spatial components
Physical Collection / Fishing Gear: Catch Accounting Data with Spatial components

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:
Steve Lewis

2.2. Title:
Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:
steve.lewis@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:
907-586-7858

3. Responsible Party for Data Management
Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:
Steve Lewis

3.2. Title:
Data Steward

4. Resources
Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?
Yes

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):
1

5. Data Lineage and Quality

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Lineage Statement:
Observed Fleet We begin by separating VMS records as observed catch or unobserved. A record is considered observed when the federal observer logs the deploy time and retrieve time of a haul. The VMS records are processed when the vessel-id and date-time are within the observed times. Unobserved Fleet A portion of the fishing fleet is unobserved because they are too small, are within a gray area of being a partially observed, or simply do not require a federal observer. Many of these vessels only report the state statistical area where they fished and time period (in days) when they were fishing. Almost all of these vessels are required to carry VMS though. Instead of attempting to build a line based on unobserved VMS data where data may be sparse and spread-out, we instead depend on the VMS-points intersected onto the grid-id feature class. After the lines are created, they are moved back to SQL Server and intersected onto the Grid Area GIS feature class. This spatial intersect operations splits each line into parts that are referenced by the grid IDs. The Catch-In-Area database attributes catch based on the effort a vessel spends fishing. In order to apply the effort, we divide the line length [by grid id] by the total line length. This gives us the proportion of the line falling into each grid id. In affect the Catch-In-Areas is an effort based product. Data is spatially intersected onto Grid and then joined to V_CAS_Primary_All using a precise matching algorithm. The final table includes data from five tables [V_CAS_TXN_PRIMARY_ALL] .V_ELPR_VWPR_PRODUCT .V_ELLR_SLOG_PRODUCT . V_OBS_HAUL .V_VMS_VESSEL_LOCATION .V_OBS_HAUL_SPECIES_ALL]

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

Checksums, match-source, enterprise DBMS standards

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:

Missing/invalid information:
- 7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:
NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/27363

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata
(describe or provide URL of description):
Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access
NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?
Yes

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:
No

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:
http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/maps/

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:
Steve.Lewis@noaa.gov

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

1 week

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

Data has to be recompiled into a non-confidential dataset and moved to the public access location

8. Data Preservation and Protection

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

Other

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:

NA

8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:

8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):

Alaska Regional Office - Juneau, AK

SQL Server Database

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

10 years

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

Data is backed up in both DBMS and FileGeoDatabase format.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.